

### Libyan airplane hijacked

ROME, Dec. 7 (R) — A Libyan Airways plane bound for Tripoli was hijacked over Italian airspace tonight and ordered to fly to Beirut, Rome airport officials reported. The officials said the pilot told them a man armed with a pistol had entered the flight deck and demanded that the plane fly to the Lebanese capital. The Libyan Arab Airlines plane was en route from Paris to Tripoli via Zurich, the officials reported. They said it was making for Beirut, had already flown over Greece and was due to arrive in Lebanese airspace shortly. Air traffic controllers at Rome's Ciampino airport said the pilot indicated his plane was being hijacked by pressing an automatic emergency signal picked up in the control tower.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز - جريدة سياسية مستقلة - مؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

### Puerto Ricans hijack 3 airliners

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — Puerto Rican nationalists hijacked three Venezuelan airliners in Caracas today and flew them to this Colombian Atlantic coast city, the airport control tower said. A spokesman said two of the planes landed at 1200GMT with some 230 passengers. The third liner arrived at 1250GMT. Two of the planes belong to Aeropostal airline and the third is an Avenza plane. The spokesman said the hijackers claim to belong to the nationalist group Ramon E. Betances of Puerto Rico.

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### Agreement signed

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — Jordan and Oman signed this evening the final minutes of the educational talks which began here two days ago. The signing ceremony took place during a meeting headed by Education Minister Dr. Sa'ad Al Tal and Omani Education Minister Yahya Mahfouz Al Muntahiri. According to the agreement, the Jordanian Education Ministry will secure Oman's needs of male and female teachers and administrators for the scholastic year 1982-83 in light of Jordan's available resources.

### Juan Carlos arrives in Bahrain

BAHRAIN, Dec. 7 (R) — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain arrived today from the United Arab Emirates on the second and final leg of a Gulf tour, part of his country's bid to strengthen its economic and political role in the region. The king was expected to discuss how Spain could help work for peace in the Middle East peace during his 24-hour visit to Bahrain.

### Kreisky continues Gulf tour

BAHRAIN, Dec. 7 (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky discussed bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf with Bahraini leaders today. Dr. Kreisky told the emir, Sheikh Issa Bin Salman Al Khalifah and Acting Prime Minister Sheikh Hamad Ibn Issa Al Khalifah that he supported the Arab position in the Middle East conflict, the Bahrain-based Gulf news agency said. The two sides agreed to promote economic, industrial and cultural ties, the agency said. The Chancellor, who arrived here from Kuwait yesterday, was due to leave for the United Arab Emirates later today.

### Mubarak to invite Gandhi

CAIRO, Dec. 7 (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is to invite Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to visit Egypt, the weekly Mayo newspaper published by the ruling National Democratic Party reported today. No official confirmation was immediately available. Mayo said Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Boutros Ghali, would deliver the invitation when he visited New Delhi this week for preparatory talks for the next annual conference of the Non-aligned Movement.

### Balsemao re-elected

OPORTO, Portugal, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — Portugal's Social Democratic Party re-elected Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao as its president at a weekend meeting here, and reaffirmed long-standing positions critical of the Communist Party and centre-left President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

### Kuwait assails pact

KUWAIT, Dec. 7 (R) — Kuwait joined other Arab countries today in condemning the new strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel, saying it would intensify tension in the Middle East. A government spokesman said the Kuwaiti cabinet, which discussed the accord and its possible implications, believed the move would undermine peace prospects in the region.

### Indians in China

PEKING, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — A seven-member Indian delegation arrived today to open talks with China on a border dispute that sparked a bloody war 19 years ago.

### Two injured

BONN, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — Attackers threw a bomb through the window of a U.S. army office near Kassel today, injuring two soldiers, the army announced.

## King receives Abal Khail

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (I.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Hummar palace this evening Saudi Arabian Finance and National Economy Minister Mohammad Abal Khail, who arrived here today for a three-day visit to Jordan. They reviewed relations between the two countries and the prospects of economic cooperation between them. The meeting was attended by the Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Finance Minister Salem Mass'ed and the Saudi ambassador in Amman. Before Mr. Abal Khail's arrival, a Saudi embassy official said the minister and Jordanian Finance Minister Salem Mass'ed will sign agreements on a number of Saudi loans to Jordanian projects.

Mr. Abal Khail will also hold talks with senior Jordanian officials, including Prime Minister Mudar Badran and National Planning Council President Hama Odeh. He will also visit Yarmouk University, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Jordan Valley. In a statement to Petra, the Jordan News Agency, Mr. Abal Khail said he had been looking forward to this visit to get acquainted on the spot with economic activities in Jordan, and to discuss with Jordanian officials means to strengthen economic relations between the two countries.

The Saudi minister praised the economic development in Jordan in recent years, and expressed his admiration for the good planning and implementation of economic projects. Mr. Abal Khail said that during his visit, he will sign two loan agreements contributing to the financing of several Jordanian development projects.

## Reagan hits back at Qadhafi

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (R) — President Ronald Reagan said today he had evidence of a Libyan-backed plot to assassinate him and dismissed the denials voiced by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi. "I would not believe a word he says if I were you," the president told reporters who questioned him about the denials made by Col. Qadhafi in an interview televised by satellite from Tripoli to the United States yesterday. "We have the evidence, and he knows it," Mr. Reagan declared. The president said he had made no decision on possible retaliation against Libya, such as cutting off oil imports or taking political measures against Col. Qadhafi.

Mr. Reagan discussed the reported assassination threats against him and other U.S. officials as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) maintained a search for Libyan-trained assassins believed to have entered the United States recently. Col. Qadhafi said during the televised interview: "We are sure we haven't sent any people to kill Reagan or any other people in the world."

## Study group urges U.S.-PLO talks

WASHINGTON — A private study group, including a former senior U.S. State Department official, has made public a report proposing new approaches to a Middle East settlement that calls on the Reagan administration to hold exploratory discussions with the Palestine Liberation Organization to determine if it is ready "to negotiate peace" with Israel. The report, issued by the Seven Springs Centre of Mount Kisco, N.Y., on the basis of a trip to the Middle East last summer by a special study group, said that "hopes for a negotiated peace between Israel and its eastern neighbours are fading."

"Many Arabs and Israelis are beginning to resign themselves to prolonged confrontation and violence because they see to alternative that promises a just comprehensive peace," it said. The members of the study group were Joseph N. Greene Jr., president of Seven Springs Centre, who was head of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Cairo in 1972-73; Philip M. Klutznick, a

## King, Queen visit home for aged

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran visited this afternoon the Home for the Care of the Aged in Al Karameh. At their arrival there, they were received by Minister of Social Development Is'am Al Miftah and Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib.

King Hussein and Queen Noor inspected the various sections of the home and the conditions of the residents there. The King also headed a meeting attended by the officials and workers at the home. He emphasized the need to build a modern, suitable and permanent home for them; and gave his instructions immediately to transfer the home from Karameh to the Amman area, to rent a suitable building for them, to secure all the health and social workers qualified to tend to them and to secure the necessary services to them until the new permanent building is constructed.

The King also gave his instructions to separate the aged from those with emotional disorders, and to secure the sufficient number of specialised doctors to care for them. He also thanked all the citizens who had made contributions to raise the standard of services at the home in Karameh.

## Cabinet, NCC debate national issues

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran today declared that the government will submit the draft of the government's budget for 1982 to the National Consultative Council (NCC) at an early time in order to enable the NCC to study, discuss and approve the budget within the constitutional period allowed.

The prime minister said that for this purpose, the government will distribute copies of the draft of the budget to NCC members next Monday.

Mr. Badran was addressing today's session of the NCC, presided over by Acting NCC President Kamal Al Dajani, Cabinet ministers attended the session.

The NCC approved in today's session the draft law appended to the General Budget Law No. 1 for the fiscal year 1980. The NCC also heard the government's answers to the proposals submitted by the NCC, and referred other proposals to the government and to the specialised committees of the council. The NCC also referred to the financial committee a draft law on the ratification of a development loan agreement between the Iraqi and Jordanian governments for 1981.

The NCC heard the government's answer to the proposal on the Irbid city police centre. The government said in its answer that various studies were made by specialists several times, and that it has become confirmed that the cracks in some buildings were due to soil factors, and that necessary measures have been taken to remedy the situation.

On the question of creating a housing fund for civil servants, the government answer was that the Housing Corporation and the Housing Bank are the two specialised agencies which could undertake the establishment of a housing fund for the government employees, and that the Housing Corporation is the most suitable organisation to provide these employees with finished houses at the lowest possible cost.

As for opening two centres in Irbid and Karak to

treat kidney patients and to support the Friends of the Kidney Patients Society, the government's answer was that there are currently two specialised centres to treat kidney patients with artificial kidneys in the Hussein Medical Centre and the University of Jordan Hospital equipped with the necessary apparatus and specialists, and that these two centres are treating kidney patients throughout the country.

Commenting on this subject, Prime Minister Badran said that according to his information, there are 52 kidney patients under treatment at the two centres. He said the problem is not one of opening new centres, but of providing the qualified manpower for this purpose.

On intensifying control of traffic in the main streets of Amman, the government's answer was that the concerned authorities are making intensive efforts to apply traffic regulations in the Amman areas.

The NCC referred to the government the question of opening a mental asylum in Irbid or allocating a psychiatric ward in the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid for this purpose, the question of granting public lands to clubs by municipal and rural councils and the question of installing more telephones in the Amman area.

The council then heard the resolutions adopted by the Financial and Administrative Committee of the NCC and approved the draft law appended to the General Budget Law No. 1 for fiscal year 1980. An elaborate discussion took place on the committee's remarks related to the law. Commenting on the NCC members' remarks, Mr. Badran said that the increase in expenditures came from emergency expenditures, including the stipend of the 11th Arab summit conference, increasing the salaries of civil servants and the increase of the oil prices in that year.

The NCC will hold its next session next Monday.

## Former PLO leader assassinated

BEIRUT, Dec. 7 (Agencies) — Two unknown gunmen shot and killed a former leader of a Palestinian organisation at his Beirut office and escaped in a car behind a hail of machinegun fire today, a Beirut police spokesman reported.

The spokesman, who declined to be named in compliance with Lebanese government regulations, identified the victim as Abdul Wahab Kayali, 43, a former member of the pan-Arab Command of Iraq's Socialist Baath Party.

Mr. Kayali also was a former

head of the Arab Liberation Front, one of the eight major guerrilla groups in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Kayali retired from politics in 1979 and started a research publication and printing house with offices in the residential neighbourhood of Sakiet Al Jazir in West Beirut where he was killed at mid-morning today.

The Beirut coroner, Dr. Ahmed Harati, who examined the body, said in a statement from the American University Hospital that Kayali suffered seven gunshot wounds that tore up both lungs

and his heart, causing instantaneous death.

Police said the identity of the assassins could not be established.

The spokesman refused to say whether the department believed Kayali's shooting was part of the latest wave of bombings and assassinations involving pro-Iraqi and pro-Iranian militias in Lebanon in the last two months.

Dr. Kayali had formerly also served as head of the Educational and Cultural Affairs Department of the PLO's Executive Committee.

## Papandreou attends NATO meeting

ATHENS, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — Premier Andreas Papandreou, who also holds the post of defence minister, left Athens today to attend a NATO defence ministers' meeting in Brussels.

The premier, whose anti-NATO electoral campaign rhetoric has been somewhat moderated in post-election statements, faces a difficult first meeting with alliance partners.

Mr. Papandreou is scheduled shortly after his arrival in the Bel-

gian capital to meet privately with U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who recently visited Turkey. The premier is expected to seek clarification from the U.S. officials statements made in Ankara. He will also meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on Wednesday.

In his government's policy statement, Mr. Papandreou called for the reconsideration of Greece's membership in the military wing of the Atlantic alliance.

He also called for the gradual withdrawal of American military bases in this country, which at present operate under the terms of a NATO agreement.

The premier has repeatedly stressed his belief that the major threat to his country is neighbouring NATO-member nation Turkey. He has said that unless the alliance is willing to provide guarantees of the security of Greek frontiers to the east, that is with Turkey, membership is of little use to Greece.

However, reports from Ankara following Mr. Weinberger's visit said that the United States will support Turkey in updating its military equipment, and would not favour the granting of the guarantees requested by Greece. The reports also said that Washington did not favour pegging military aid to Greece and Turkey to a fixed ratio, which until now was set at seven to ten respectively, in order to maintain a balance of power in the Aegean.

There was no Greek government comment on the reports of Mr. Weinberger's talks in Turkey.

The issue of the continued operation of the U.S. military bases on Greek soil, which the government has closely linked with NATO membership, will come to the negotiating table early in 1982.

Mr. Papandreou has said that until the eventual removal of the bases he will insist on their operation on strict terms, including overall Greek control and the possibility of halting their operation if it harms the country's relations with other nations. (Radio Jones, Greek party's leadership, page 8).

# Arab teenager killed by Israelis as Gaza declares third strike

OCCUPIED GAZA STRIP, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — Israeli troops shot dead a Palestinian teenager in a clash with rioting students today as a week of strikes against Israeli rule erupted into violence in the Gaza Strip.

Two other Arabs and a soldier were injured in the demonstration, in the southern Gaza Strip town of Rafah, the military command said.

It was the first anti-Israeli violence in the area in years. The Gaza Strip has usually stayed quiet despite continual unrest in the occupied West Bank.

A military spokesman said five soldiers were on a routine patrol in Rafah when a crowd of students surrounded their vehicle, threw rocks and pelted the soldiers.

He said the troops fired in the air, and when the students did not disperse they were shot at. Military police opened an investigation, but the spokesman said that "according to preliminary reports, the soldiers acted according to standing orders."

Troops blocked the main roads into Rafah and tried to keep journalists away. But reporters who reached the town said the main square was littered with the remains of burning tires, rocks and debris. Troops patrolled the streets in machinegun-mounted jeeps.

Israeli military authorities

arrested dozens of demonstrators and summoned the mayor and town councillors for a warning against further disturbances, the state radio reported.

In Gaza city, the municipality declared the third two-day strike in a week to protest Israel's occupation of the area and Israeli taxes on local businesses.

In a notice in a Jerusalem Arabic newspaper, the municipality said the strike was called "to reject the occupation and show that the Palestinians want their own rights and a free Palestinian government."

Military authorities in the town ordered shopkeepers to open their shops and welded shut the doors of shops whose owners refused.

Gaza doctors and pharmacists also were striking to protest Israel's implementation of a 12-per cent Value Added Tax (VAT) on their transactions.

The municipality, in its newspaper notice, called on authorities to publicise how much tax money has been collected from Gazans and for what purposes it was used.

In the occupied West Bank, Jamil Al Khatib took over his assassinated father's post as head of the Ramallah "Village Association." Yussuf Al Khatib was shot Nov. 17, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), in Beirut claimed responsibility for the shooting, charging he was a

servant of Israel's occupation. Al Khatib's other son, Qazem, also died in the shooting.

Israel has cultivated village leagues in Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron as a means of countering PLO influence in the West Bank's urban areas. Critics on the leagues charge they are controlled by Israel despite their avowed purpose of developing the villages and supplying services.

Meanwhile, an Israeli military court sentenced two El Bireh Arabs to 18 years imprisonment for bombings in Jerusalem in 1979. Two Israelis were injured in the separate bombing incidents.

The two Arabs were Hussein Abu Kwig, 34, and Marwan Al Minawi, 35, Israel radio said.

In the Jewish town of Yamit in northern Sinai, where settlers last week declared a self-imposed siege, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon convinced residents to remove their barbed-wire barricades and discuss compensation for the homes and businesses they will turn over to Egypt next April.

Militant settlers had threatened violence and prepared to resist if troops moved to reopen the town. But the settlers met with Sharon for several hours to discuss their demands, and Sharon promised to return next week after consulting with members of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government.

# Israel says Habib failed to wind down confrontation

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Dec. 7 (Agencies) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib ended his talks in Israel today and a foreign ministry spokesman said he had failed to wind down Israel's confrontation with Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

"His (Habib's) mission was to solve the problems of the region. For the time being the problems have not been solved," said spokesman Avi Pazner.

He said Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir again told Habib of Israel's concerns over a Palestinian buildup in southern Lebanon, and the deployment of Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in the area.

He said Habib "expressed the hope" that the ceasefire which he arranged between Israel and the Palestinians on July 24 would continue.

Mr. Pazner said Habib's one-hour meeting with Shamir was his last in Israel, and that he was expected to make one or two more stops in Arab capitals and then return to Washington.

Habib visited Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel during his fourth trip to the Middle East since undertaking his mission last April. The mission was launched to persuade Syria to remove the missiles, which Israel says hinder its control of Lebanese skies, but it appears as if it has

ended into a search for an overall settlement of the Lebanese problem.

Syria has vowed never to remove the missiles, and says the United States disqualified itself as a mediator when it signed a strategic alliance with Israel last week.

Israel radio said Habib complained to Shamir that information about his mission was being leaked to the Israeli press. He held up Saudi Arabia as a country capable of keeping the content of his talks secret, the radio said.

Israel claims the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has concentrated between 15,000 and 20,000 men in southern Lebanon and is approaching the fighting strength of a regular army.

It has implicitly warned it will take military action if Habib makes no progress. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is to visit here in a few days and is expected to try and restrain Israel.

Meanwhile, right-wing militia forces shelled the headquarters of the Irish contingent of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the Lebanese town of Tibnine during the night, a U.N. spokesman said.

# Cheysson arrives in Israel, criticises past French policy

TEL AVIV, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Israel today and levelled an oblique attack on the previous French government for creating a hostile climate between Paris and Jerusalem.

In an arrival speech that departed from the customary pleasantries Mr. Cheysson said: "A compact mass of misunderstandings" disrupted French-Israeli relations "and we must remove them from our way."

He added that a French-Israeli mixed commission set up to deal with bilateral relations had not met for 10 years.

Cheysson arrived for talks with the Israeli government which hopes the election of Socialist French President Francois Mitterrand will thaw the 15-year-old freeze in French-Israeli relations imposed by the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir welcomed Cheysson with the hope that the talks here "will open a new page" in relations.

On the Middle East issue, where France and Israel differed about how to deal with the Palestinian problem, Cheysson said "we will have subjects of disagreement, that is true but we are going to find between us a profound motivation and inspiration."

Recalling that Mitterrand is to pay the first visit by a French president to Israel next February, Cheysson said the two sides should multiply their high level contacts.

He said it was impossible to discuss the Mideast issue "without consulting one of the more important factors in the area—Israel."

He said France is determined to create "a new atmosphere of trust and cooperation."

Once Israel's closest ally and major arms supplier, France sold Israel the Mirage warplanes that helped Israel in the 1967 war.

But de Gaulle, then president of France, accused Israel of firing the first shot of the 1967 war and cut off the arms flow.

With the election in June of Mitterrand, a long-time Israel supporter, Israel had held high hopes of improved relations.

Israel was encouraged when France took the lead in moving Europe towards closer identification with the Camp David Mideast accords by joining the multinational peace force that is to police the Sinai after Israel withdraws in April.

Israeli officials have also said France supports Israel's attempts to rebuild diplomatic ties with Africa.

And Israel noted with satisfaction that Mitterrand's visit to Algeria last week ended without a mention of the Palestinian problem, despite Algeria's strong support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

But some Israeli press editorials warned against interpreting Cheysson's visit as evidence of an essential change in relations.

The influential Haaretz saw "a significant improvement" in relations.

سنة من العمل



# NATIONAL

Jordan industrial fair

## An undertaking worthy of repetition

By Samira Kawar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 7—The industrial fair held in at Yarmouk University in Irbid from Nov. 22-29 was a "fruitful venture, worthy of repetition," according to Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani.

The Amman Chamber of Industry had been prompted by several motives to organise and hold the fair. Mr. Dajani told the Jordan Times. The most important of these was to spread economic activity to various parts of the kingdom, rather than concentrating them in Amman. Mr. Dajani pointed out that this concept has been expressed within the framework of the five year development plan 1981-85, and is a goal often stressed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Another one of the fair's objectives was to acquaint the 9,000-strong student community at the university with the importance of industrialisation, and to put them in touch with Jordanian industries. These students, Mr. Dajani said, would soon be embarking on their careers, and the fair gave them an opportunity to see the range of industries available in Jordan. They could also interact with qualified engineers, management experts, accountants and other workers in the various industries in Jordan — all people in whose footsteps the students might follow.

Besides the several thousand students who visited the fair, bet-

ween 70,000 and 80,000 industrialists, businessmen and merchants came, Mr. Dajani said.

About 200 locally manufactured products ranging from clothes, plastics and leather articles to washing machines, heaters and lifts were on display. Mr. Dajani said that, unlike previous industrial exhibitions in Jordan, the fair included capital, intermediate and engineering products as well as consumer goods. The intermediate products, such as yarns, are in turn utilised in manufacture, while engineering products comprise such items as prefabricated houses, refrigerators and steel pipes, all of which were displayed at the fair.

In response to a request by the Chamber of Industry, the large local industries such as the refinery, phosphate, potash, cement and fertiliser industries displayed maquettes of their plants and factories — miniatures illustrating the various stages of the production process, starting with the raw materials.

The Social Security Corporation, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline and the Royal Scientific Society contributed to the fair's publications, covering such

topics as the importance of Social Security for industrial employees, and the Jordanian economy.

### Rush to buy

Although the fair had started out as purely an industrial exhibition, Mr. Dajani said, visitors showed their eagerness to buy some of the products on show. The organisers gave in to the pressure, and the exhibition turned into a fair at which radiators, furniture, carpets and other products were sold, with sales agents being appointed to conclude the deals and transactions. Large amounts of consumer products such as confections and dairy products were sold directly to consumers. The Pepsi Cola company set up a special booth at which the soft drink was sold at 100 fils a bottle, with the proceeds going to a special fund for the benefit of the blind.

The fair opened up new local markets for the industries that had participated, Mr. Dajani said. It "allowed Jordanian manufacturers to penetrate deep into the north of Jordan," he said and to reach consumers who had been unaware that such a wide range of products were locally manufactured.

Mr. Dajani indicated, however, that there had been several shortcomings that need to be avoided at future such fairs. Invitations, he said, should have been issued earlier and to more people. He also said he regretted that some participants had delayed their arrangements to participate and to set up their sections till the



Some 70,000-80,000 industrialists, businessmen and merchants attended the Jordan industrial fair at Yarmouk University's gymnasium.

last minute. The timing of the fair, Mr. Dajani remarked, was not very opportune. The fair should have been held in spring or early summer, he said, instead of in late November — a time when the university's academic programme was in full swing. Local hand-

icrafts and agricultural products, which had not been included in the fair, would be included in future fairs, Mr. Dajani added. But despite the drawbacks, Mr. Dajani said the fair yielded very high returns, considering the modest expenditure of setting up an industrial fair on such a scale.

He said that for every dinar spent on the fair, a return of JD 400 had accrued: and that the return in prestige had been invaluable. Mr. Dajani predicted that the industrial fair would become an annual event. The Chamber of Industry has already received suggestions that similar fairs be

held in Zarqa and Salt, and Prince Hassan has suggested that the site of Mu'ta University near Karak should also be considered. Moreover, plans to set up an international industrial fair in Amman are already under consideration. The designs and specifications for the Amman

fairgrounds in Marj Al Hammam will be ready in the first quarter of 1982, Mr. Dajani said. The coming five-year plan specifies an allocation of JD 6 million to cover the initial stages of setting up the fair, he said. He voiced the hope that 1985 would see an international industrial fair in Amman.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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# NATIONAL



Opening session of the Arab standardisation and quality control course at the University of Jordan Monday (Petra photo)

## Standardisation course provides expertise for 8 Arab countries

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — A pan-Arab training course on standardisation and quality control began at the University of Jordan today. The course is organised by the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) in cooperation with the

international organisation for standardisation.

University of Jordan Acting President Rashid Al Diqr opened the session with a speech affirming the significance of the topics to be discussed on the agenda. He said that ever since its establishment, the university has followed a policy of interacting with the community, and has placed its facilities at the disposal of researchers. He explained that because of this, the university has played host to a record number of conferences and seminars.

AOSM Secretary General Mohammad Thafar Al Sawaf explained that the current course is particularly significant as the first course in standardisation and quality control. Its aim, he said, is to prepare for similar courses in every Arab country, so that the largest possible number of those involved in industry and trade could participate in such courses.

Dr. Sawaf called for increasing cooperation with the University of Jordan, since it is a centre of knowledge and education. He said the topics to be discussed at the course are important because they are related to the reality of daily life.

During the 10-day course, representatives of eight Arab countries will listen to lectures on education in the field of standardisation, its activities, significance and benefits. They will learn about standardisation at different levels, from individual plants to federations and societies, to the international level.

They will also hear lectures on foodstuff specifications and quality control, and will discuss the role of technology in development, and the problems of consumers.

## Jordan food security seminar begins today

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — A seminar on food security planning in Jordan will begin on Tuesday at the University of Jordan Faculty of Agriculture. The seminar is organised by the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Faculty of Agriculture.

Dr. Saleman 'Arabi, the rapporteur of the seminar's preparatory committee, said that during the three-day seminar, the participants will review and discuss several aspects of the current food security situation, and future expectations as well as ways to predict production each year.

They will also discuss ways to determine production in the medium and the long term, food needs in Jordan and the country's ability to meet these needs in emergencies, together with food security in Jordan's agricultural development plans, he said.

Fifty participants representing the ministries of agriculture and supply, the National Planning Council, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, the Jordan Valley

Authority, the Royal Scientific Society, the University of Jordan, the Council of Arab Economic Unity, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, the World Food Programme, the Kuwaiti and Saudi development funds, the agriculture engineers' association, the agricultural marketing association and the Jordan Valley farmers' association will participate.

## CAEU, Latin American system sign for cooperation

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (J.T.) — A cooperation agreement was signed here today between the general secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and the Caracas-based Latin American Economic System (SELA). The agreement aims at developing economic and technical cooperation between the two organisations, particularly in activating trade and technical cooperation between CAEU and SELA member states.

The agreement also provides for the exchange of information on possible markets for the products of the two organisations' member states, on developing the technical services of their export sectors, on staff training and on joint working programmes involving economic questions.

CAEU Secretary General Fakri Qaddouri signed the agreement for the CAEU, and the permanent secretary of SELA signed for his organisation.

It was also announced today that Dr. Qaddouri will leave for Brussels tomorrow to sign a cooperation agreement between the CAEU general secretariat and the Customs Cooperation Council. Dr. Qaddouri will also deliver a lecture at the Customs Cooperation Council on Wednesday on the CAEU and its role in effecting integration among Arab states in trade and customs.

## Byzantine cemetery found in downtown Amman district



AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — A Byzantine cemetery dating to the sixth century A.D. has been discovered in Jabal Al Jofeh, Amman.

Antiquities Inspector Wa'il Al Rashid, now supervising the excavations at the site, said that the cemetery was discovered when a construction contractor was digging to install sewers in Jabal Al Jofeh. This is the only Byzantine cemetery to be discovered in Jordan, he said. All the other cemeteries so far discovered in Jordan were from

the Roman period. The newly discovered cemetery includes ornaments and murals depicting grape vines, bunches of grapes and palm branches.

Mr. Rashid called on Jordanian residents and construction contractors to inform the Department of Antiquities of any antiquities they discover when digging for any purpose. The Department of Antiquities will conduct the necessary studies of any new discovery, he said.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Talhouni meets Turkish ambassador

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni received Turkish Ambassador in Amman Rashid Arem today. Mr. Talhouni reviewed with Mr. Arem the subject of the European Council's political committee meeting in occupied Jerusalem at the invitation of the Israeli Knesset. Mr. Arem explained to Mr. Talhouni that Turkey has not been represented in the political committee since May 1981. He said that Turkey is not represented in the European Council, and that it has nothing to do with this meeting since the Turkish parliament was dissolved in 1980. The Turkish ambassador stressed to Mr. Talhouni that the Turkish point of view on the holy city of Jerusalem agrees with the Jordanian and the Arab view. Mr. Talhouni thanked the Turkish ambassador for this clarification, and Turkey's stand with the Arab and Muslim states on the issue of Jerusalem.

### IATA Montreal session starts

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — The transport director at the Civil Aviation Department, Mr. Hani Baqa'in, left for Canada today to participate in the fifth meeting of the air transport experts committee, an affiliate of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), which started in Montreal today. The participants in the 10-day meeting will draw up price regulations and conditions for passengers and freight. They will also study IATA's system for currency exchange. Thirteen countries participate in this meeting, including Jordan, which represents the Middle East.

### Atomic affairs meeting set

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the meetings of a technical committee which will study the setting up of a staff specialised in atomic energy affairs, set to begin at Arab League headquarters in Tunis on Dec. 23. Dr. Ibrahim Badran, energy director at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, will represent Jordan at this meeting.

### Foreign aide meets 2 ambassadors

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretary General Amer Shammout today separately received the Libyan and the Hungarian ambassadors in Amman. They discussed bilateral relations between Jordan and the two countries.

### Qasem meets Sudanese ambassador

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem received Sudanese Ambassador in Amman Ahmed Mohammed Diab today. Mr. Qasem and Mr. Diab discussed bilateral relations.

### Civil Defence chief sees Saudi envoys

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — Director General of Civil Defence Maj. Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh received today the Saudi military attaché in Amman on the occasion of the end of his assignment in Amman. During the meeting, which was also attended by the new Saudi military attaché and several high-ranking civil defence officers, Maj. Gen. Tarawneh expressed his appreciation for the efforts which the outgoing Saudi aide made during his stay in Jordan to strengthen relations between the two countries. The two attaches then made an inspection tour of the various sections of the directorate, and were briefed on its tasks.

### UNRWA workers' co-op gets loan

IRBID, Dec. 7 (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation has decided to grant the Irbid cooperative society employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) a loan of JD 100,000 to finance the society's housing project. The society has 70 members, all UNRWA employees in the Irbid area.

### Scouts to help Amman in winter

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — Boy scouts and girl guides in Amman tomorrow have taken measures to aid the needy during the winter. At a meeting of the scouts and their leaders in Amman today, the scouting organisation decided to form clean-up teams in Amman and to cooperate with Amman Municipality to work together. It also decided to organise various activities and to prepare for a general scouts festival, a sports exhibition of paintings, handicrafts, stamps, coins and graphs.

### Merchants fined

Dec. 7 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced 29 merchants to fines between JD 60 to JD 100 for violation of Supply regulations. The military governor has sentenced today.

## Aides visit from North, South Yemen

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — The Communications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben received today the coordinator of the Ministry of Communications of the Arab Republic of Yemen, Mr. Mohammad Al Arashi, who is currently visiting Jordan. They discussed means of cooperation between the ministries of the two countries. Mr. Arashi conveyed to Dr. Zaben a verbal message from his Yemeni counterpart, including an invitation to attend the meetings of the general assembly of the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation, which will be held in Sanaa next April.

Meanwhile, the minister of labour and civil service at the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mr. Nasser Ali, today visited the ministries of labour and social development.

## Omani visitors on Jordan Valley tour



Visiting Omani Education Minister Yakiya Al Musaidi (centre, in dark glasses) and his delegation visit the Martyrs' Monument in Karameh Monday, accompanied by Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal (second from right). The Omani delegation also visited several projects in the Jordan Valley, where they were briefed on plans to develop agriculture in the valley. Earlier on Monday, the delegation visited the University of Jordan, also accompanied by Dr. Tal. The university's acting president, Dr. Rashid Al Diqr, briefed the Omani

guests on the university's development and educational philosophy aimed at achieving openness and interaction with the community and its needs. They also discussed means to strengthen educational and scientific cooperation between the University of Jordan and educational institutes in the Sultanate of Oman. Mr. Musaidi expressed his admiration for the high educational standard of the university, compared to other educational institutions in the area.

## Osaka consul loses his post

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to end the services of Mr. Furud Jun'a as the Jordanian honorary consul in Osaka, Japan. Al Rai newspaper reported today. The paper said the Jordanian Foreign Ministry will request the Japanese authorities to collect from Mr. Jun'a all Jordanian official stamps, money collected for certificates and visas, files and application forms used in his diplomatic activities in Japan.

## Popular meeting condemns Israeli violation of holy places

AMMAN, Dec. 7 (Petra) — Participants in a popular meeting held at the office of the Islamic congress on Jerusalem today declared that the Islamic Nation will in no way accept continued Israeli violation of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and its compound, or the attempts of extremist groups to perform Jewish rites there.

In a memorandum to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the participants condemned the practices of the Israeli

occupation authorities against the Arab residents in Palestine. They also requested the international organisation to intervene to prevent the Israeli authorities from continuing their arbitrary measures and practices against the Islamic holy places, particularly against Al Aqsa Mosque and the Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron. The popular meeting was held today at the premises of the Islamic congress to mark the occasion of Islamic holy places day.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

- The paintings of Diana Shamounki, at the Goethe Institute.
- Photos of the Iraqi-Iranian war, at the Iraqi press office, Fifth Circle, Jabal Amman.
- Ceramics reliefs by Maha Otaqui, at the Suhail Bisharat Gallery in Jabal Amman.
- Ceramics by Issam Nuseirat and Vivian Banzhoum, at the Haya Arts Centre.
- "Four Seasons," an exhibition of paintings by Hrair, at the Alia Art Gallery.

### Children's plays

- The Haya Arts Centre, in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, presents plays for children (ages 5 - 10): "The Musicians of Bremen" and "Rapunzel", in Arabic, at 3:30 p.m.

### Piano recital

- The American Centre, presents American pianist Martin Berzofsky at the Holiday Inn ballroom, at 8:30 p.m.

## Today's Weather

It will be fair, with light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	7	18
Aqaba	9	24
Deserts	-6	28
Jordan Valley	13	24

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 17, Aqaba 23. Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

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# Jordan Times

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## POLITICAL HORIZON

### What are U.S. and Israel trying to hide?

By Kamel S. Abu Jaber

WHAT IS behind the smoke-screen that the Zionist and Israeli propaganda machines have thrown-up? How important is the American-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement? Is it a treaty? An executive agreement? An "understanding"? Why is it at times called an accord and at others a protocol? What is behind this plethora of names? Before signing it, the United States defence secretary said, "...it was likely that Washington would sign a memorandum of agreement with Israel on U.S. defence measures in the Middle East..." In this statement the agreement is called a "memorandum". Later, it was revealed that the agreement's provisions for strategic cooperation will encompass Africa too. Truly, what is behind this barrage of euphemisms? If it were not so important as the United States wanted to project, why were the Israelis so upset about its being down-graded? The Israelis did not seem to think it was unimportant. Prime Minister Begin called it an historic agreement while the Israeli opposition parties called for a vote of no-confidence in the Likud government. In fact four proposals of no-confidence motions were submitted to the Knesset and defeated, the last by a vote of 57 to 53. The text of the agreement has been made public. Some sources,

however, state there are secret provisions attached to it. Both sides deny this. Yet what is already known is alarming enough. The high significance of the agreement is indicated by the fact that the Israeli side has finally agreed to sign it. One week before its conclusion, one Israeli official said, "We made it abundantly clear in the past and say again that Israel will not accept an accord on strategic cooperation unless it contains some real substance. Israel has been given to understand that the agreement will provide for more than the storage of bandages and iodine in times of emergency..." Apparently the agreement contains "some real substance"....the nature of which is not yet very clear though some indications are beginning to emerge. Ostensibly the agreement was designed to cope with "...threats to the Middle East security by the Soviet Union or Soviet-controlled forces..." It was made clear also that the agreement was not directed against any state or group of states within the Middle East region. Al Anba' newspaper, quoted by Radio Israel on the morning of Dec. 3, 1981, stated that the agreement hoped to prevent a repetition of Afghanistan in the Middle East. The paper then proceeded to question the right of any Arab state to object to it inasmuch as many of the latter do cooperate with the United

States. In defending the agreement before the Knesset, Defence Minister Sharon stated that it was designed to defend Israel only! These arguments notwithstanding, it is pertinent to question the right of the United States and Israel to appoint themselves as the defenders of the defenders of the Middle East. Are there no other states in the region who ought to be consulted on whether they want to be defended or not? Does the danger facing the Arab countries singly or collectively, emanate solely from outside the region? What is the meaning of the security of the region when the Israeli forces can attack, with impunity, any target they choose within it? When will the United States realise that the Arabs cannot see the danger they are told is waiting to be unleashed from the north when their heart is being torn apart everyday by the Israeli military machine? The deafening roar of the Israeli war planes almost daily violating the skies of the Arab countries prevents the latter from paying attention to any other danger, real or imaginary. The agreement is significant. Indeed it is one of the most important developments in the region in many years. Its basic significance derives from the fact that, for the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States has openly signed a written agreement to coordinate its strategy with that of Israel.

### A jolt in time

THE BREAKDOWN last month of a preliminary agreement among Arab airlines to set up a common computerised reservations system based in Bahrain will not make as much news as the breakdown of the Arab summit in Fez. In the long run, however, it may be a more significant indicator of whether or not the Arab states can cooperate in technical and economic fields in a manner that could withstand the vagaries of political relations -- and therefore build a meaningful base upon which the slogans of Arabism may be fleshed out.

Airline reservation systems may not at first appear to be the most obvious candidate for a litmus test of Arab states' seriousness about cooperating in the interest of all those who call themselves Arabs. Yet the aviation industry in the Middle East is one of the fastest growing sectors anywhere in the world, and it is hard to think of a field in which the anticipated growth in demand would augur better for a joint effort pooling the resources and requirements of many Arab states. It strikes us as rather embarrassing that some Arab states should still have to rely on links with American or European systems to automate their reservation systems, while the knowhow, finance and market demand are in front of us on a silver platter asking to be brought together into a common Arab airline reservation system. If we cannot agree on cooperation in areas such as this, then we have precious little to stand on when we strive to build political processes in the Arab World based on consensus decisions. The airlines reservation dilemma should come as a timely jolt to all those people for whom the concept of Arabism and pan-Arab action still has meaning.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

#### Help Lebanon before it is too late

AL RA'I: Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon has once again embarked on his usual routine of attacking southern Lebanon under the pretext that the presence of the Palestinian resistance there poses an unbearable danger to Israel's security and safety. Everybody understands that this is the same excuse Israel always voices whenever it plans an aggression against southern Lebanon.

Sharon's threat reminds one of the wave of threats voiced by Menachem Begin and his Likud bloc before returning to office. These threats culminated in two weeks of fierce fighting between the Israeli and the Palestinian sides. But the truth is that Israel has resorted to two methods since the establishment of the ceasefire in order to resume its war of annihilation against the Palestinian people. It first resorted to planting explosive charges inside Lebanese cities killing hundreds of people. Then it escalated its fierce campaign against the people in the occupied territories. At the same time Israel continued its claims that the Palestinians were reinforcing themselves in southern Lebanon in an attempt to find a pretext to break away from the ceasefire agreement and to resume its barbaric war against the Palestinian people.

It seems that Israel believes that its chance to invade the south is available now. It also seems that Israel's plans this time are aimed at directing a fatal blow to the Palestinian resistance and, subsequently, have the final word in defining the future of Lebanon. While alerting the Arabs to this new Israeli scheme, we draw the attention to the fact that the only way to prevent Israel from achieving its goals is the establishment of a unified Arab stand to support Lebanon before it is too late.

#### Prepare for Fez summit

AL DUSTOUR: A large number of Lebanese writers blame the Arabs for the seven-year-old tragedy in Lebanon. And very few Arab writers believe that the Lebanese crisis is only a domestic one. The current developments being witnessed by the Arab Nation indicate that Lebanon is about to face another crisis. The current Arab situation has alerted the aggressive Israeli leaders to the possibility of realising their expansionist dreams of reaching the Litani River basin.

Philip Habib has come to the region in an attempt to consolidate the ceasefire along the Lebanese border and to help the Arabs and Lebanese to extinguish the fire blazing on in Lebanon. But the Israeli defence minister has found the eve of the visit of Habib to express concern over what Israel claims as Palestinian fortification in Lebanon under the security of the presence of Syrian missiles in Lebanon.

Although the Arab Follow-up Committee and all the other concerned parties are doing their best to solve the Lebanese crisis, it is evident that it is only the Israeli side is able to control the situation in Lebanon.

The Arab troops in Lebanon, supposed to protect it against any Israeli threats, have shrunk their duties to cover some parts inside Lebanon. They appear to have become an internal security force that has nothing to do with the Israeli threats against Lebanon.

What is happening in Lebanon is just an example of what the Arab situation will be like if the Arabs do not act promptly to prepare for the forthcoming Fez Arab summit which should steer the nation out of its difficulties and lead it to strongly face the threats posed against it and its future.

## U.S. nuclear dreams are Europe's nightmares

By Sidney Weiland

GENEVA: — THE UNITED STATES and its European allies face sharply conflicting pressures against the backdrop of U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva.

NATO plans for the stationing of new-generation U.S. missiles in Western Europe depend on how the transatlantic tussle will be resolved. The situation has all the ingredients for trouble.

On both sides, the priorities are seen differently. U.S. and European officials agree that skilled diplomatic footwork will be needed to keep the 15-nation Western alliance in step as key policy issues are debated in the coming two years.

For the U.S., the crucial priority is to maintain NATO resolve in carrying out a five-year programme for the siting of 572 U.S. missiles in five West European countries.

In Europe, NATO governments look to the U.S.-Soviet talks which started this week for an accord that could make the American missiles redundant even before they are brought to Europe.

The Reagan administration, strongly backed by the European allies, has offered a "zero option" approach at Geneva which calls for cancellation of U.S. deployment plans if Moscow dismantles major missiles targeted against Western Europe.

If this is unattainable, NATO favours slashing cuts that would reduce both U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missile arsenals in Europe to less awesome proportions.

For all concerned, including the Soviet Union, the U.S. missiles are inextricably linked with progress or lack of it at Geneva, where the U.S. hopes to limit initial discussion to key weapons involved in NATO's 1979 deployment decision.

At that time, NATO called for American Pershing-2 and Cruise

missiles to be located in Europe to counter what was seen as a mounting threat from Soviet SS-20 missiles that are capable of hitting almost all cities in Western Europe.

The decision was linked with a proposal for U.S.-Soviet negotiations to limit all midrange European-based missiles. The zero option calls for the retiring of older Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 missiles as well as the triple-warhead SS-20.

Since 1979, the five countries due to accept U.S. missiles — Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands — have encountered steadily rising opposition from peace movements which in some cases span the political spectrum.

The missiles have become a symbol for many Europeans of the potential horror of a nuclear war in which the continent's densely-packed cities would be prime targets.

Most West European political leaders would prefer a negotiated solution that would allow the Pershings and Cruises to stay on the other side of the Atlantic.

This would sharply reduce the warning time available to Moscow if only intercontinental rockets were used.

U.S. officials have made clear that European wavering over the new missiles worries them more than the prospect of stonewalling by the Soviet Union in the Geneva talks.

The U.S. holds that its bargaining position would be gravely undermined if Moscow decided the deployment plan was likely to collapse of its own accord even without Soviet concessions.

This point was emphasised by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in a message last week clearly aimed at the Europeans. The message coincided with the opening of the Geneva negotiations.

Mr. Haig said NATO's dual-track approach — to prepare for

deployments while continuing to negotiate — "offers the only hope for an agreement that will assure our security for years to come."

U.S. officials said the Haig argument, already well-known in Europe, would be constantly hammered home during the expected weary months of negotiating in Geneva. For the Americans, the risk of backsliding by the Europeans remains a constant nightmare.

While the arms talks are expected to be long and arduous, all sides involved are aware the planned U.S. deployments set an almost automatic deadline for progress.

NATO has said the missiles will start to arrive in Europe in late 1983 if no limitation agreement is reached by that time.

West German chancellor Helmut Schmidt says the timetable effectively means that some agreement should ideally be in sight by the summer of 1983. By then, preparations for the U.S. bases should be far advanced.

In the U.S. view, any attempt by European governments to delay implementation of the deployment plan would be highly dangerous for Western security.

U.S. diplomats said their main aim within NATO would now be to hold the alliance on course in keeping to the twin-track goal.

This will be reaffirmed when Mr. Haig and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger meet other NATO foreign and defence ministers in Brussels this week, alliance sources said.

American officials, however, fear the Europeans may start pushing for U.S. concessions at Geneva if signs appear that a relatively quick deal can be struck with Moscow.

They think Soviet tactics may be heavily influenced by awareness that the Europeans are lobbying vigorously from the sidelines. Depending on unknown Kremlin priorities, officials say, this might help the talks — or it could persuade Moscow to play for time.



## To be in or not to be-- Spanish army ponders over NATO entry

By Ethan Browner

MADRID: THE SPANISH MILITARY, guardian of the late Gen. Franco's dictatorship for 40 years, is still having trouble adjusting to democracy and is at a major crossroads, according to foreign and domestic military sources.

Faced with Spain's imminent entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and a democratic monarchy that is trying to coax military officers out of politics, the armed forces must either dramatically alter their style or stop the democratic process, the sources say.

Last February, some members of the military opted for the latter and tried unsuccessfully to put an end to Spain's six-year-old democracy. In recent weeks the country has been full of rumours of military unrest but most experts doubt that the army is seriously considering intervening now.

Many say the military feels no need to step in because Centrist Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo follows a policy of not upsetting it. Socialist leaders call it a conciliatory policy a "soft coup," meaning that the military is getting its way by giving the impression that it would intervene if it didn't.

"You must remember three things about the Spanish military," a western defence attaché said. "One, they are used to providing the political boss. Two, every senior officer owes his position to Gen. Franco. And three, they haven't fought an outside invader in 150 years. They have

been solely concerned with what they see as a threat from within."

But with Spain's entry into NATO virtually assured before the end of next year — the senate last week gave final approval to the government's application — the army will be forced to take a hard look at its domestic political role, experts say.

One major stumbling block to that re-evaluation will be the court martial of 32 officers, including three generals, arrested after last February's abortive coup. The trial, due to take place early next year, will be a source of great tension in the military, awakening emotions that the government would prefer restrained in hibernation.

Democrats in Spain want the 32, charged with military rebellion, to receive exemplary punishment. But respect for those involved in the coup attempt remains high in the military and many Spaniards fear they will be let off with minimal sentences.

Another issue the army will have to face in the coming months is the large size of its officer corps. There are about 300 active generals for a quarter of a million troops whereas France has about 200 generals with a third more soldiers.

"NATO is most interested in Spain's air force and navy," a general from a NATO country said. "What does it want with all those colonels and generals?"

According to some democratically-minded middle-ranking army officers, Spain's entry into NATO is a major topic

of discussion in the army. They say army officers are aware that they will benefit far less than the other services by the move.

"NATO entry is going to pose a series of questions for the army such as who will get what command, which section will be updated first and so on," said one officer. "With the army already feeling threatened, this could mean more trouble."

In the six years since Gen. Franco died, the threat perceived by the army has grown in a variety of ways.

The weakening of tight central rule, heightened by separatist violence often aimed at the military in the Basque region, is seen as one of the greatest manaces by an army trained on the idea of one Spain united under one flag.

The post-Franco democratic authorities have made regional autonomy one of their major goals and experts believe that the devolution of power must be handled with great care if the military is to accept it.

"I see autonomy process as the greatest source of unease in the army," said a Western diplomat who is in frequent contact with the Spanish military.

One of the main arguments put forward by those who favour Spain's entry into NATO is that the move will compel the armed forces to turn outwards in their concerns.

But diplomatic and domestic sources believe NATO entry will probably change the army's attitude towards internal politics for many years.

"If they see Spain coming apart at the seams, the army is not going to say 'let's worry about it tomorrow. We've got a NATO exercise today,'" said one military attaché here.

Another diplomat related a remark he heard not long ago from a senior army officer: "We put Spain together by the points of our bayonets and we're not going to let it fall apart."

Some recent events also suggest that members of the military have not abandoned habits and attitudes of the Franco era.

Last weekend, an army captain

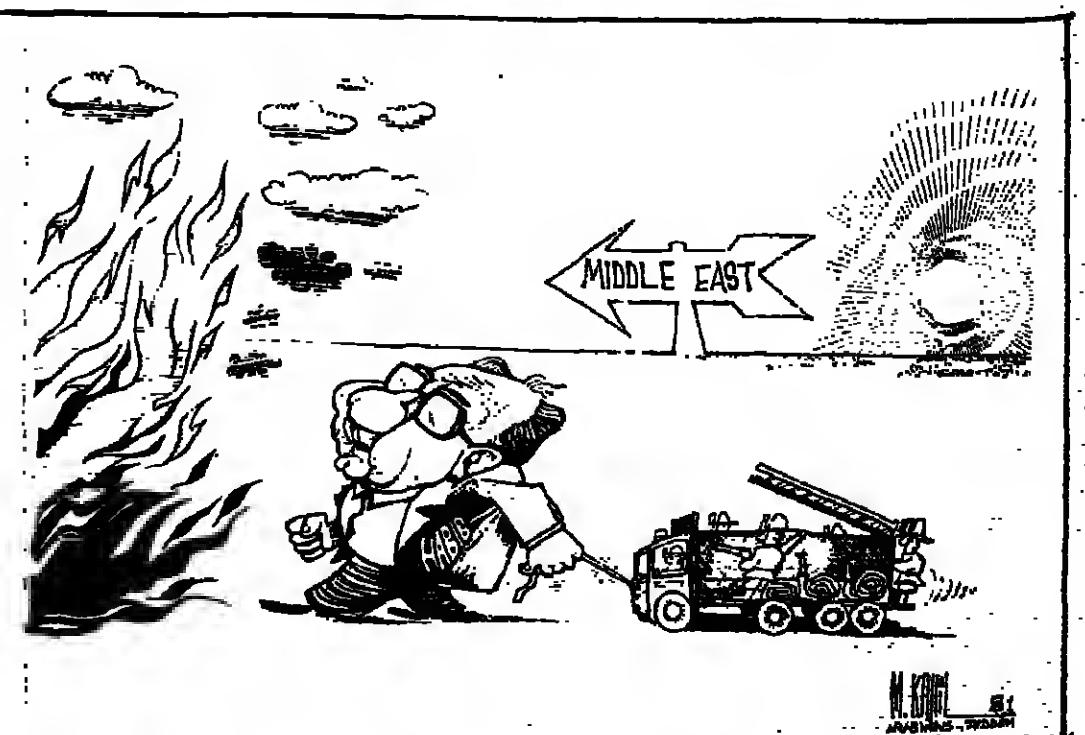
ordered two platoons of armed police to break up an authorised, anti-NATO rally because he heard demonstrators insulting the armed forces. The officer was arrested.

Military sources say the respect for King Juan Carlos, who is credited with having stopped the last coup, has fallen dramatically in the armed forces. An army captain who was heard to call the king "a useless pig" was given a minimal sentence by a court martial of one month's detention.

Sources add, however, that Mr. Calvo Sotelo is relatively well-liked among the military.

Since last February, he has, for example, pushed through legislation insisting that the Spanish flag always take precedence over regional ones and restricting the use of the word "nation" to the Spanish nation.

The government clearly hopes that if the military feels reassured by its policy, it will slowly turn away from domestic politics and towards its role in NATO. But all experts agree that should there be a sudden radical change in policy or the appearance of prolonged weakness in the government, military intervention is still a real possibility.



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# ECONOMY

## Libya objects Tunis' entry into OAPEC

**ABU DHABI, Dec. 7 (R)** - Arab oil ministers consulted their governments today after Libya objected to Tunisia's membership of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

OAPEC conference sources said the Libyans, in dispute with Tunisia over their continental shelf, vetoed the issue deferred to another conference, if there was little support for the ideas from other OAPEC states. The one-day ministerial conference adjourned after the morning session for lunch and consultations, but will reconvene later today to discuss a matter further, the sources said. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Libya, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Bahrain, Qatar and Syria are members of OAPEC. Except for Bahrain and Iraq, the other states are also members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Egypt was suspended from OAPEC for signing

the 1979 peace treaty with Israel. OPEC ministers are due to meet in Abu Dhabi on Wednesday, with the question of crude oil differentials—variations in price to take account of quality—a main topic.

OAPEC sources said Tunisia's application, backed by Kuwait, was assured of prompt acceptance until Libya raised objections last night at a meeting of OAPEC's executive committee which prepared the conference's agenda.

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani told reporters at the ministers' opening formal meeting: "The problem is the acceptance by Libya which is a founder member of (OAPEC) and it is a necessity to get their approval." "They (Libya) have veto power," Sheikh Yamani added. Tunisian Economy Minister Abdulaziz Larasim had been expected here last night to make the formal membership request, but he did not arrive. Tunisia produces about 110,000 barrels of oil a day (b/d).

OAPEC, whose members earned \$209 billion in oil revenues last year, produces about 15 million b/d of crude oil or two-thirds of OPEC's output.

If no decision is reached the Tunisian application could be tabled again at the next OAPEC conference in June 1982.

## First ever U.S. plan to lend in Japanese yen

**WASHINGTON, (A.P.)**—The United States is considering a plan to make loans to foreign businessmen in Japanese yen as a way of encouraging the sale of American goods by buyers who prefer to deal in their own currency.

If the administration of President Ronald Reagan approves the plan, it will mark the first time the United States has lent in any currency other than U.S. dollars, according to a Treasury Department spokesman.

The major reason prospective buyers of American goods like to deal in Japanese yen is that interest rates in Japan are much lower than they are in the United States and many other countries. That means it costs them less to repay the money.

The loans would be made by the U.S. Export-Import (EX-IM) Bank.

## Peking announces new tax, contracts law

**PEKING, Dec. 7 (A.P.)**—Foreign businesses in China will be taxed at 20-40 per cent, but will be able to credit Chinese taxes against their tax liability at home. China's parliament was told today.

A draft of China's new tax and foreign contracts law was submitted to the National People's Congress and corresponds to foreign and international tax practices, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

The new laws represent China's efforts to cope with increasing economic relations with foreign countries. Many foreign businesses have been reluctant to do business in China until detailed laws were promulgated.

Foreign oil companies especially feared that Chinese tax laws might not accord with international practice and worried that they might suffer double taxation in China and at home.

The income tax will be levied on income derived from production, business and other sources at a progressive rate ranging from 20-40 per cent. The liability will be the income in a tax year after

deduction of costs, expenses and losses. The law has five categories of tax rates:

-20 per cent for an annual income of 250,000 yuan (\$167,000) or less;

-25 per cent for income between 250,000 yuan and 500,000 yuan (\$333,000);

-30 per cent for income between 500,000 yuan and 750,000 yuan (\$500,000);

-35 per cent for income between 750,000 yuan and one million yuan (\$670,000);

-40 per cent for income more than one million yuan.

A local surtax of 10 per cent will be levied on taxable income.

China reported that big oil companies with an annual income of more than 10 million yuan (\$6.7 million) could pay as much as 48.75 per cent in taxes.

The tax burden would range from 30-32.5 per cent, it said, for foreign enterprises engaged in joint operations in Guangdong, Fujian, and other provinces. Most of those have an annual income of less than 500,000 yuan (\$333,000).

An income tax of 20 per cent

will be levied on foreign businesses that have no branches in China but derive income from dividends, interest, lease of property, royalty and other sources in China.

The new tax law applies to all foreign enterprises, including oil firms, regardless of nationalities and trades, the report said.

"Thus a foreign enterprise may credit the tax it pays in China against the tax to be paid to its own government," Xinhua said. "The law will furnish a legal basis for agreements to be signed between the Chinese and other governments to avoid double taxation," it added.

Foreign tax experts, however, will have to examine the law to determine whether Chinese taxes may be applied against other tax liabilities.

Several hundred foreign enterprises now have branches and bus-

ness operations in China and many firms will take part in China's offshore oil exploration and development, Xinhua said.

Foreign loans given to China at a preferential rate will be tax free, the law says. The tax on foreign enterprises will be computed in renminbi, local currency. Income in foreign currency will be assessed according to the exchange rate and taxed in renminbi.

Tax exemptions may be granted to foreign enterprises engaged in low profit operations such as farming, forestry and stock raising for 10 years or more.

The draft law on economic contracts says disputes should be solved promptly through consultation. If consultation fails, either party may request mediation or arbitration by the authorities concerned, or file suit in the Chinese People's Court.

## Bonn vetoes EEC steel industry aid

**BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (R)**—West Germany, angered by continuing European Economic Community (EEC) aid payments to the EEC steel industry, today blocked payment of 75 million dollars in aid to the community's steelworkers, diplomatic sources said.

The West German veto came at the start of a two-day EEC foreign ministers' meeting here, at which the vexed issue of reform of the EEC's \$25-billion budget was being temporarily dropped in order to deal with other questions.

The sources said other countries favoured payment of the aid for the steel industry, which has lost 25 per cent of its workforce since 1974 through recession among major steel users such as the car and construction industries.

West Germany did not feel payment of the funds from the EEC budget was justified while progress towards elimination of state aids remained slow, they said. EEC ministers agreed last June to phase out all aids by the end of 1985. At the same time, they decided to try to find \$75 million from the EEC budget by the end of this year as a contribution to easing the effects of the steel crisis.

The \$75 million was to have supplemented \$60 million which was paid immediately from national budgets for early retirement pensions and retraining for steelworkers.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON, Dec. 7 (R)**—Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.9475/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1787/90	Canadian dollars
	2.2270/80	West German marks
	2.4340/60	Dutch guilders
	1.7860/75	Swiss francs
	37.89/94	Belgian francs
	5.6200/30	French francs
	1195.00/1196.00	Italian lire
	216.20/35	Japanese yen
	5.4730/60	Swedish crowns
	5.7035/65	Norwegian crowns
	7.2015/65	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	417.50/418.25	U.S. dollars

# Volkswagen's heir presumptive

By Kevin Dome

The Volkswagen supervisory board is moving quickly to fill the vacuum that has opened alarmingly in the company's top management. Herr Toni Schmucker's formal decision to step down from the chairmanship on health grounds marks the end of an era for West Germany's biggest motor concern, which has been thrown into considerable disarray since June when Herr Schmucker suffered a heart attack.

With losses mounting in some major markets and its diversification policy under heavy attack, the company could not afford a long drawn-out battle for a succession. The executive committee of the supervisory board has cut short mounting speculation by coming up with an intimate candidate who already has the support of the board.

Dr. Hahn has twice before entertained ambitions of taking over the Volkswagen chairmanship. He has spent most of his business life at V.W. after joining the company in 1954 as head of export promotion. But by 1972 his route to the top appeared to have been blocked.

to the U.S. to open up the American market for the company's world-beater, the Beetle.

For nearly five years Dr. Hahn made an outstanding success of his role as chief executive officer of V.W. of America and was rewarded with a seat on the board of the parent company in 1964.

From this position, he was clearly a leading contender for the top job in Wolfsburg, but was thwarted first in 1968 by Herr Kurt Lotz, who was brought in from Brown Boveri, and then again in 1971 when Herr Rudolf Leiding was appointed chief executive.

As the board member with responsibility for sales Dr. Hahn inevitably reaped much of the criticism himself as Volkswagen profits began to sag at the beginning of the 1970s. For too long the company had clung on to its old success formula, the Beetle, and had failed to catch the changing trends in the world motor industry, which demanded a very different model range than V.W. had available at the beginning of the 1970s.

In the event, however, Dr. Hahn left — as much as anything else because of personal dis-

agreements, with Herr Leiding.

His departure at the end of 1972, in fact, spared him the exposure to V.W.'s worst years in 1974 and 1975, when the group ran up losses of nearly DM 1 billion in just two years. In the midst of the slump Herr Leiding himself was unseated to be succeeded by Herr Schmucker.

Most importantly, Dr. Hahn had established good relations with the workforce at V.W. and these contacts have stood him in good stead during recent weeks as the Volkswagen supervisory board cast around for a new executive chairman.

The workforce and the trade unions probably play a more important role in decision making at V.W. than at any other major company in West Germany, and lack of support from this quarter means an effective veto for any aspirant to the executive chairmanship. Workers' representatives or union officials have half the seats on the supervisory board.

The other powerful constituencies to which Dr. Hahn had to appeal are the Federal Government and the state of Lower Saxony, which each hold a 20 per

cent stake in the company.

At Conti-Gummi Dr. Hahn's record has not been without blemish, but in today's tyre and rubber processing industry survival itself is a singular achievement. When he took the group over in 1973 it was already in losses and it was not until 1975 that he managed to bring it marginally into profit. A small dividend was paid in 1980 — the first in eight years.

Dr. Hahn's main failure has been his inability to push through a reorganisation of the German tyre and rubber sector. Twice during the 1970s, the second time in 1977-78 under Dr. Hahn's chairmanship, Continental came within an ace of a merger with the Phoenix rubber group, but eventually foundered on Phoenix's wish to remain independent.

Last year Conti-Gummi moved to take over Kleber, the majority-owned subsidiary of Michelin, but pulled back at the last moment when it realised how deeply Kleber had fallen into the red.

Dr. Hahn's one big success in the takeover direction was the acquisition of Uniroyal's European tyre operations in 1979, which added around DM 800 mil-

lion sales to the Continental group's turnover. Conti last year had an after-tax profit of DM 26.8 million on turnover of DM 3.12 billion.

Under Herr Schmucker, Volkswagen achieved a soaring recovery from its miseries of the first half of the 1970s, boosting its dividend each year from 1976-79 as it rode the motor industry boom years. Having come up in the nick of time with a totally new model range led by the popular Golf, V.W. had pushed its vehicle sales by the end of 1979 to more than 2.5 million worldwide.

In 1979, with the company sitting on a cash mountain of around DM 7 billion, this team led V.W. off on the path of diversification into the electronics and electrical industry with the take-over of Triumph Adler. T.A. was supposed to provide V.W. with growth and profits to offset the strongly cyclical earnings of the motor industry. Instead, however, Triumph-Adler has plunged deeply into loss and one of Dr. Hahn's first tasks at V.W. will be to re-assess the company's whole strategy for diversification.

— Financial Times news feature

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

- 6:30 Koran
- 6:45 Cartoons
- 6:55 Children's Programme
- 7:00 Children's Programme
- 7:05 Children's Programme
- 7:15 Local Programme
- 7:20 Local Programme
- 7:25 News in Arabic
- 7:30 Arabic Series
- 7:35 Local Programme
- 7:40 Variety Show
- 7:45 News in Arabic

### CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in Hebrew
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Comedy: Benson
- 9:00 Documentary
- 9:30 News in English
- 10:15 Variety Show

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:02 Morning Show
- 7:05 News Bulletin
- 7:10 Morning Show
- 7:15 News Headlines
- 7:20 Pop Session
- 7:25 Sign on
- 7:30 News Session
- 7:35 News Summary
- 7:40 News Bulletin
- 7:45 Instrumentals
- 7:50 Country Music
- 7:55 Concert Hour
- 8:00 News Summary
- 8:05 Instrumentals
- 8:10 Old Favorites
- 8:15 Inventions and Discoveries
- 8:20 Pop Session
- 8:25 News Summary
- 8:30 Evening Show
- 8:35 News Summary
- 8:40 Evening Show
- 8:45 Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

- 6:00 GMT
- 6:00 Newswatch 6:30 The French Minute 6:45 Financial News 6:45 Reflections 6:50 World News 24 Hours News Summary 6:50 Divertimento 6:55 The World Today 6:59 Newswatch 6:59 Sarah and Company 6:59 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 6:59 Lord of the Flies 6:59 Network U.S. 6:59 World News; Reflections 6:59 Europe 6:59 Pageant of the Past 6:59 World News; British Press Review 6:59 The World Today 6:59 Financial News 6:59 Look Ahead 6:59 Discovery 16:15 Leave it to Fanny 16:30 Star Choice 11:50 World News; News about Britain 11:55 Letter from London 11:55 Scotland this Week 11:59 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newsweek 12:15 The Rewards of Music 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Michael Straight's 16:00 Radio Newsweek 16:15 Outlook 16:59 World News; Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Meritina 17:40 Scotland this Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 Nations Notebook 18:40 Panning World 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Barbanchop Style 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Divertimento 20:45 The Red and the Black 21:15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 21:45 Short Story 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Scotland this Week 22:30 Financial News; 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 22:50 World News; Commentary 22:55 Guitar Workshop 23:30 Meritina

## VOICE OF AMERICA

- 6:30 GMT
- 6:30 The Breakfast Show: 6:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News

Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis. 17:30 Detailed 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; report/opinion, analysis. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analysis.

## AMMAN AIRPORT

**NOTE:** The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

- ARRIVALS
- 8:00 Cairo (EA)
- 8:05 Cairo
- 8:25 Agaba
- 9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Doha
- 10:10 Beirut
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:45 Tripoli
- 17:45 London, Paris
- 17:45 New York, Amsterdam
- 17:45 Madrid, Tunis
- 18:05 Rome (Alitalia)
- 19:05 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
- 19:05 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
- 19:30 Rome
- 20:30 Beirut (MEA)
- 20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
- 20:30 Frankfurt
- 20:45 Damascus
- 21:00 Baghdad
- 22:00 Baghdad

- DEPARTURES
- 6:30 Cairo
- 6:45 Beirut
- 7:00 Agaba
- 7:40 Damascus, Paris (AF)
- 7:45 Tripoli
- 8:30 London (BA)
- 8:40 Beirut, Athens (KL)
- 9:00 Cairo (EA)
- 9:40 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:30 Rome
- 11:15 Frankfurt

## EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:
- Amman: Zein Zaghoul 38591 Saeed Rasheed 73900/63344
- Zarga: Mahmood Foorah 85132
- Irbid: Nafel Gharyebah 2260/3834

## PHARMACIES:

- Amman: Nairookh 23672 Umar 42737 Hish 78911 Al-Wafiq Amjad (-)
- Zarga: Al-Rafah (-)
- Irbid: Falastin (-)
- TAKIS: Firas 22627 Ali-Urdon 22609 Basman 56736 Milayn 44574 Al-Sabah 76748

## CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41528
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37889
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44283
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24849
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Hays Arts Centre 65195
- Al-Hamra Youth City 67181
- Y.W.C.A. 41793
- Y.M.C.A. 64281
- Asian Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84385/84366

## SERVICE CLUBS

- Lebanese Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Lebanese Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

## PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 4:57
- Sunrise 6:25
- Dhuhr 11:28
- 'Asr 2:13
- Maghreb 4:30
- 'Isha 5:58

## CHURCHES

- Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabal Loubdah 37448
- St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24899
- De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 64228
- Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
- Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23685
- Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah 75261
- Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah 71331

## MUSEUMS

- Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64246.
- Feldsare Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum:

100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al

Quf'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary

Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mountzaki, Jabal Loubdah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham	91.3/91.7	(for every 100)	38/2.2	
Omani rial	970/975.5	French franc	59.5/59.9	
U.S. dollar	334.5/336.5	Dutch guilder	137.3/138.1	
U.K. sterling	649/652.9	Swedish crown	61.2/61.6	
W. German mark	1.92/1.91.1	Belgian franc	88.5/89	
Swiss franc	186.7/187.8	Japanese yen	(for every 100)	154.2/155.1
Italian lire				

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Nejfeh saving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALLIA) 92285/92286
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111
- Fire, fire, police 199
- Fire headquarters 22899
- Cablegram or telegram 18
- Telephone: Information 12 Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 18 Overseas radio and satellite calls 17 Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	450	250	Apples (Golden)	240	200
Eggplant	190	140	Apples (Double Red)	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	170	130	Apples (Sour)	240	200
Marrow (small)	240	200	Lemons	140	100
Marrow (large)	180	120	Oranges (Abu surra)	230	180
Cucumber (small)	270	220	Oranges (Shamouti)	150	120
Cucumber (large)	200	150	Oranges (local)	110	80
Hot Green Pepper	180	140	Oranges (French)	150	120
Sweet Pepper	180	140	Cauliflowers	280	230
Cabbage	190	150	Tangerine	200	150
Onions (dry)	100	70	Bonani	180	140
Green onions	260	200	Carrot (yellow)	130	100
Garlic	550	450	Carrot (black)	180	140
Spinach	250	200	Turnips	160	120
Coconut (piece)	400	350	Chestnut	580	520
Beans	320	250	Grapefruit	100	70
Basmati	260	200	Beet	150	100
Banana (Mukhammar)	225	180	Pears	270	230



# SPORTS

## Tennis Talk



### Don't start too young

By Maureen Stalla

I am frequently asked when is the ideal age for children to start playing tennis. Contrary to what many eager parents think, the sooner the better does not apply in this case.

Tennis requires sophisticated motor skills. That is, the player must have acquired reasonable hand-eye coordination before he walks onto a tennis court. He is ready for tennis lessons if he can throw a ball from the baseline over the net, if he can catch a ball which is thrown to him, and if he can step and toss a ball to a certain target. Most ten-year-old children have developed muscle tone and coordination to begin tennis and progress at a steady rate. Naturally there are exceptions, but they are rarer than many parents would think.

On those rare occasions when I have one or two six or seven year olds, I first limit the time to fifteen or twenty minutes. The attention span and arm muscles rarely last longer than that. And at this age, my most important job is to make tennis fun so they will still want to play when they are fifteen. The children learn to bounce the ball with the racket ('downs') and bounce it on the strings into the air ('ups').

This develops arm strength and eye-hand coordination. Then I spend the time teaching them to two-handed backhand, emphasizing the step. Those skills are enough until they are nine or ten. I teach the backhand first because:

- 1) It is a natural stroke; most children do it right from the start.
- 2) They will not grow up with a backhand complex which plagues many adults, and;
- 3) They develop a sense of weight transfer and footwork which is applied to the other strokes.

Another pitfall to starting too early is that by age thirteen, a child may have played tennis for seven years and be "burned out". The best adult players followed a general pattern: They were sports oriented at an early age. From ages six to fourteen they excelled in many sports including tennis. At the relatively late age of fourteen or fifteen the child decided to focus entirely on tennis and worked intensively to achieve his peak in his twenties.

Tennis is a great sport for girls. It fits social standards as being a lady-like sport for girls of all ages where football and basketball are usually left behind with childhood. But it is the girls who have run and jumped and played ball who are going to be able to master the difficult game of tennis.

In most cases, if you take two identical six year olds and start one in tennis and have the other play sports such as football, basketball, baseball, volleyball, and finally start him enthusiastically in tennis at age ten, by age twelve they will probably play evenly.

## Kuwait makes it to the finals

KUWAIT, Dec. 7 (R) — Kuwait earned a place in the World Cup finals in Spain next year when they beat Saudi Arabia 2-0 (halftime 1-0) in their Asia-Oceania zone qualifying tie today.

The Kuwaitis, coached by Carlos Alberto of Brazil, began briskly and looked capable of taking an early lead, but they missed several chances in front of goal.

Al-Dakheel put them ahead in the 36th minute after taking a pass from captain Saad Al Houti. His second goal came after 56 minutes, headed home from a corner taken by Abdel Aziz Al Anbari.

Saudi Arabia were never in the match with a real chance. The

game became rough at times and German referee Jan Rudolf booked six players.

With Kuwait's qualification for the World Soccer Cup finals in Spain next year, only one place remains to be filled in the 24-nation competition.

The vacant spot will go either to China or New Zealand.

Qualifiers: Spain (hosts), Argentina (holders), Brazil, Chile, Peru, Austria, Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, England, Hungary, Italy, Northern Ireland, Poland, Scotland, Soviet Union, West Germany, Yugoslavia, El Salvador, Honduras, Algeria, Cameroon, Kuwait, China or New Zealand.

## Wales cancels rugby tour of South Africa

CADIFF, Wales, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — The Welsh Rugby Union today cancelled a tour of South Africa in a bid to save the Commonwealth Games.

The controversial tour, bitterly opposed by the black African countries in the Commonwealth, had been scheduled for next May. The Commonwealth Games are in Brisbane in October.

Ray Williams, secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union, said: "With reluctance and much regret, we have decided the tour would be inadvisable at this time."

The Welsh Union is believed to have informed the South African Rugby Board of its decision before the weekend, but delayed the public announcement.

The decision was taken after government intervention. Michael Roberts, Under-Secretary of State for Wales, had pleaded with the Welsh Union to call off the trip because, he said, it would be a contravention of the Glueagles agreement drawn up by Com-

monwealth heads of government to discourage sporting links with South Africa. The Welsh decision was a blow to South African international rugby arena. This year South Africa toured New Zealand, and played a series of matches amid violent anti-apartheid demonstrations. The South African team also played three games in the United States and that also caused controversy.

The black African countries have hinted at a boycott of the Commonwealth Games in protest against Commonwealth sporting links with South Africa. A Welsh tour, coming a few months before the games in Brisbane, could be explosive.

In Cape Town Dr. Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, said the Welsh decision was "a great shock and disappointment."

He added: "The South African Rugby Board accepts that they have their reasons for the decision."

## Heavy snow cancels ski meet

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — World Cup ski officials today cancelled the last two scheduled events of "first snow" tournament because of too much snow.

Two women's downhill races, set for tomorrow and Wednesday, were scratched because of heavy snow and predicting more to come during the rest of the week. A lack of snow earlier cancelled one of the men's giant slalom races.

Officials said the men's giant slalom would be rescheduled for another meet, but the two women's downhill might simply be cancelled, leaving the women with seven instead of nine downhill races this season.

The "first snow" tournament is the traditional beginning of the World Cup ski season. Only two of the five scheduled races were run.

Yesterday, Austria's Franz Klammer won the men's downhill, and on Friday West Germany's Irene Epple won the women's giant slalom.

## Australia-Pakistan one-day cricket match postponed

SYDNEY, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — The Pakistan-Australia day-night cricket match at the Sydney Cricket Ground tomorrow was postponed tonight because of the state's power workers' strike.

The New South Wales government extended existing power restrictions, banning lighting for sports fixtures.

The ban on the towering SCG floodlights appeared to take Australian Cricket Board (ACB) officials by surprise, ACB executive director David Richards said the cricket match would be postponed "indefinitely."

Mr. Richards said the ban on the lights came only hours after the ACB was assured they could be used.

"After urgent consideration, it was reluctantly decided that the public could not be given sufficient notice in the event that the match was rescheduled to a 10:00 'AEDT' start," he said.

He said the board had "no option" but to postpone. "The board will now consider whether the match can be played at a later date this week," Richards said.

It is understood both the Australian and Pakistan teams would have agreed to an 10:00 AEDT start tomorrow but would not agree to transferring the match to Wednesday.

They both said it would then be too close to the third test between the countries starting at the Melbourne Cricket Ground on Friday.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
©1961 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ AK4  
♥ Q82  
♦ K10  
♣ Q9642

**EAST**  
♠ QJ6  
♥ J1076  
♦ A93  
♣ K107

**WEST**  
♠ 109852  
♥ Void  
♦ J8765  
♣ A85

**SOUTH**  
♠ 73  
♥ AK9543  
♦ Q42  
♣ J3

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass 4 ♥ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

There is a fascination about ruffing a loser with a low trump that many find hard to resist. But that seemingly useless trump might be needed for more important purposes.

North-South hid smoothly to an excellent game. Note North's raise with only three trumps. We prefer that action on three trumps to add honor and a ruffing value to the less descriptive, and less encouraging, rebid of one no trump.

West led the ten of spades, and declarer thought that his only problem was to hold his diamond losers to one. Since a diamond could be ruffed in dummy, declarer gave the

hand little thought. He won the king of spades in dummy and led the king of diamonds. East took the ace and returned a spade. Declarer won on the table, led a diamond to his queen and ruffed a diamond. Then he cashed the queen of hearts, but when West showed out, declarer realized that he would have to lose a trump trick as well as two clubs. Down one.

Declarer was most unwise to run into a 4-0 trump division, but even that could have been overcome with correct technique. After winning the first spade, declarer should cash dummy's queen of trumps. If both defenders follow, declarer knows that the trumps can be no worse than 3-1, so he can afford to ruff a diamond on the board.

But when West fails to follow to the first trump, declarer needs all of dummy's trumps to pick up East's trumps. Therefore, he cannot afford to ruff a diamond, for that would leave dummy one trump short for declarer's primary goal. Another method would have to be found to avoid the diamond loser.

The winning line is for declarer to continue with a low heart from dummy at trick three. East must split his honors. Declarer wins in hand, reenters dummy with the remaining high spade and leads dummy's last heart, drawing East's trumps with the help of the proven finesse. Now all that remains is to lead a low diamond to dummy's ten and pray. When that forces the ace declarer is home.

## A NATIONALIST CHINESE TRADE GROUP

will arrive in Jordan to hold a Taiwan products display on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman.

The group arrives in Amman for a three-day visit on Dec. 8 and leaves on Dec. 12. On the first day of their arrival, Tuesday, Dec. 8th, they will hold a Taiwan Products Display at the Intercontinental Hotel, Jabal Amman, from 3-8 p.m.

Displayed samples include:

All kinds of garments; all kind of bags, attache cases and beauty cases; all kind of footwear and socks; computer dialer; push button telephone key PAD/W/40 memo; wireless telephone; flexible hose, plastic water hose and air hose; air compressor; automatic emergency light; rechargeable flashlight and multiple purpose light; insect trapping lamp; running light, mini floral running light, controller; jewellery; rosaries, semi-precious stones, Taiwan jade, agate & coral products; office chairs; baby products, children bicycle and toys.

The group, representing the biggest and most important business concerns in Taiwan, will be happy to receive Jordanian importers and merchants during their three-day stay in Amman.

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FEATURES

John Reed: theme for Soviet and U.S. film

By David Minton

MOSCOW — The short, stormy life of writer John Reed, an American buried as a hero on red square, is coming to the screen...

A native of Portland, Oregon and graduate of Harvard University, Reed went to Russia to cover the revolution after stints as a war correspondent in Eastern Europe and Mexico.

Political as well as commercial considerations figured in the decision to make the Soviet films. "The main objective in the decision to film John Reed's book is to define the advance of the revolutionary movement of the masses," Bondarchuk told the newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura.

Happy birthday Daddy Probyn

By Bernd Debusmann

Daddy Probyn should know. He has been flying for 65 years, ever since he was issued his first pilot's licence on April 1, 1916.

thermals, and look at the scenery. Nothing fancy." Daddy Probyn, less commonly known as Royal Air Force Air Commodore Harold Probyn, was speaking shortly before his 90th birthday and celebrations including a flypast by Kenyan Air Force F-5 fighters and a parachute display.

as the Guinness Book of Records, list older men who have taken the controls of aircraft — but all of them were accompanied by an instructor or second pilot. "I fly solo," he said. "My aircraft has only one set."

tinguished Service Order (DSO), one of Britain's highest military medals, and a reputation as a man slightly larger than life.

scope near where a convoy had just been sunk. I dived on the periscope, until the sub went away. They didn't know, of course, that I had no bombs."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with words like RIBAN, WERFE, DEDAHN, YOLDUC and a cartoon illustration.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

Cartoon titled 'THE BETTER HALF' by Vinson, showing a man and woman in a domestic setting.

peanuts

Four panels of a Peanuts comic strip featuring Snoopy and Woodstock.

utt 'n' Jeff

Four panels of a cartoon titled 'utt 'n' Jeff' showing a man and a boy.

dy Capp

Four panels of a cartoon titled 'dy Capp' showing a woman and a child.

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FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1981 YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

THE Daily Crossword by Ruth N. Schultz ACROSS 1 Do sums 4 Modish 8 Graham of football 12 Profits 14 Amount sufficient for a bribe 15 Ollie's friend 16 Robt. — 17 Preserving one's image 19 Supplant 21 Bridge win 22 Follow relentlessly 23 Changes chemically 24 Supple 26 Carried 27 Long time 28 French artist 30 Have faith 34 — Benedict 36 Like ancient writings 38 Box 39 Plagues 41 Anglo-Saxon coin 43 Hasten 44 Takes a breather 46 Comes apart 48 Roll- quishes 50 Courtyards 51 Gaffer Lea 52 Journey break 55 Confronting 57 Pack 58 Czar's name 59 Lamb-like? 60 Dismounted 61 Part of USA: abbr. 62 Places 63 Understand 64 DOWN 1 Tucked in 2 Salvador the artist 3 Bandages for ahort 5 Place buzzing with action 6 Here: Fr. 7 Heart 8 Police 9 Treatise 10 Shifts course 11 "The — I Love" 13 Dividing membranes 14 Prayer book 18 Gift of a kind 20 Territory 23 O'Grady 24 Fledgling sound 25 Theater section 26 Seats for judges 29 Blasts of wind 31 Catalyzms 32 Go to sa 33 — blen! 35 Taking long steps 37 Satiric drawing 40 Dice roll 42 Waterproof canvas, tor ahort 45 Sulting material 47 Stringed instrument 48 Make ruga 49 Northern highway 50 Shifts wheat plants 52 Barbecue need 53 Adams of song 54 Network nt nerves 55 Flipper 56 Rubber tree



## WORLD

## S. Africa claims SWAPO H.Q. wiped out

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 7 (Agencies) — The South African Army said today it wiped out the central military headquarters of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in a new attack deep inside Angola.

The latest raid on black nationalist guerrillas was believed to be South Africa's deepest penetration across the border with Namibia (South West Africa) since the Angolan civil war in 1975. It was launched on Nov. 1 and lasted 20 days, the army said.

The army said the destroyed command headquarters was at Chitequeta, in the south western province of Cunene, 240 kilometres north of the Namibian border.

It said 71 SWAPO guerrillas, who have been waging a 15-year hush war against South Africa's rule of Namibia from bases inside Angola, were killed or captured in the latest action.

Four South African soldiers also died in the raid, codenamed "Operation Daisy."

In September the South African Army ended a major 13-day operation inside Angola in which they said about 1,000 SWAPO guerrillas and Angolan troops were killed.

Several South African journalists were taken on the latest incursion into Angola. They said the army's first target was Loude, a former Portuguese outpost 120 kilometres across the border where there was a landing strip.

South African troops took Loude without much resistance and set up a temporary headquarters there, the reports said.

On the night of Nov. 4, transport planes packed with South African paratroopers took off in support of mechanised ground forces. Mirage jets and other planes were also used in the operation, they said.

A defence force spokesman said the attack was aimed at disrupting SWAPO's logistic planning and scattering its forces. He said all personnel had returned to the Namibian side of the border.

There was no immediate explanation why the South Africans had delayed news of the raid for 17 days.

The South African command had feared the Angolan military might intervene, using Soviet-built MiG 21s flown by Cuban or East German pilots, the spokesman said. But he added, "There was a lot of Angolan Air Force activity during the operation as MiGs took off from Menongue, but they never showed aggressive intentions."

Earlier this year when the proposal to abandon the party first surfaced diplomats said that it was apparently designed to overcome opposition to the Khmer Rouge's bloodthirsty reputation.

The central committee statement today said the Khmer Rouge's U.N.-recognised government of Democratic Kampuchea and its army must remain paramount until all Vietnamese forces had been eliminated from Kampuchean soil.

According to the radio, the Khmer Rouge began consultations among their officials and members on dissolving the party as long ago as December 1979. It was formed in 1960.

Foreign visitors to Phnom Penh say the bulk of the population appears to tolerate the Vietnamese occupation, largely because vivid memories remain of the hardships and killings under the Khmer Rouge's revolutionary rule.

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## Malaysian royal couple visit Kuwait



The Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, receive the Malaysian king and queen at the Kuwait airport Monday. (A.P. Wirephoto)

## Spanish military chiefs rap manifesto

By James Miron  
MADRID, Dec. 7 (R) — Spanish military authorities today condemned a manifesto signed by army officers stationed here as unconstitutional and a flagrant breach of army regulations, according to a report from the national news agency EFE.

## Khmer Rouge dissolve party apparatus

BANGKOK, Dec. 7 (R) — The Khmer Rouge, ousted from power in Kampuchea by a Vietnamese invasion in 1979, announced today they had dissolved their Communist Party.

The central committee took the decision at a four-day meeting in September, according to a broadcast by the Khmer Rouge clandestine Voice of Democratic Kampuchea Radio.

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The condemnation was carried in a text prepared by the joint chiefs of staff for release today in barracks throughout the country, the agency said.

The manifesto, published yesterday by 100 junior and non-commissioned officers, criticised government and press treatment of the armed forces.

The signed declaration, the latest mark of growing discontent among junior army officers, attacked political interference in military matters and expressed apparent sympathy for the leaders of an unsuccessful military coup last February.

The chiefs of staff attacked the manifesto for "statements that reveal an absolute lack of identity with constitutional principles and with the mission assigned to the armed forces in Article Eight of the constitution," according to EFE.

The generals said that while certain press coverage of military

leadership had worried the military, the manifesto was an act of indiscipline that affected the confidence and loyalty owed to senior commanding officers and also the unity of the armed forces.

The chiefs of staff said the matter was now in the hands of an investigating military judge who would determine responsibilities and apply the necessary sanctions.

Yesterday the defence ministry announced that all the signatories of the manifesto had been placed under preventive house arrest for 14 days under discretionary powers embodied in the military code.

Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo said on Friday he did not believe there was a risk of a coup d'etat and called on the national media to help dispel the "obsessive shadow" of last February's attempted putsch.

But despite blanket press coverage of yesterday's constitution day festivities, the first public celebration of the anniversary, political party calls for citizens to "show the flag" received only lukewarm support in the capital.

The Chinese model, a student at the Peking National Dance Academy posed in front of Peking's Temple of Heaven park wearing a long traditional dress with a wuxunian floral pattern. There is no sign of a slit up the side, a style regarded as decadent by China's conservative arbiters of taste.

Displays of provocative femininity have long been condemned by Chinese authorities as sexual exploitation.

JAL has been printing its "women of the world" calendars, picturing women of various nations in native costume, for about 10 years, but the 1982 calendar was the first to include a Chinese model.

Some 65,000 Japanese visited China in 1980, with many travelling on JAL package tours, and the picture was included as part of JAL's campaign to encourage more people to visit China.

The picture is not sexy — she's a well-dressed, good looking, modern Chinese Miss," he said.

He said some calendars with the photo already had been distributed to travel agencies and other companies in Japan when the objections were raised. The calendars were then recalled and the whole lot rebound with a Japanese model in the February slot.

The National Resistance Movement is considered the biggest and best organised.

Opposition politicians claim the December election was rigged. This is a belief shared by many of the villagers around Kampala, where the vote was heavily in favour of the democratic party of Paul Semogerere, a Baganda.

## Seychelles bars U.S. warships; Pretoria probes further into coup

VICTORIA, Seychelles, Dec. 7 (R) — American warships have been effectively barred from this strategic Indian Ocean archipelago because the Pentagon refuses to disclose whether they are nuclear-powered or armed, according to Seychelles Foreign Minister Jacques Hudou.

He said in an interview that the Socialist government of President Albert Rene had made it obligatory for foreign governments to declare whether naval vessels planning to anchor here were propelled by nuclear power or carried nuclear arms.

The requirement was introduced in 1978, a year after Mr. Rene came to power in a coup which ousted the Seychelles' first president, James Mancham.

Twelve days ago a group of white mercenaries made an abortive attempt to reinstate Mr. Mancham.

Western diplomats said no U.S. naval vessel had called in the Seychelles since the regulations were introduced, while the Soviet Union took advantage of its annual quota of visits.

The diplomats said that the U.S. Defence Department had taken a decision in principle not to disclose whether American warships carried nuclear arms — despite the fact that such information is listed in several publicly available military reference books.

Mr. Hudou said that before the present government came to power about 30 French warships and slightly fewer American naval vessels had called at the port of Victoria every year.

PRETORIA, Dec. 7 (R) — Defence Minister Magnus Malan has appointed a board of inquiry into the possible involvement of South African Defence Force members in last week's abortive Seychelles coup.

A Defence Force spokesman said last night the board was appointed on Nov. 30, two days before five men accused of being ringleaders appeared in court on a charge of kidnapping.

A group of 44 mercenaries, mainly South Africans, hijacked an Air India Boeing 707 after a gunfight at Mahe Airport in the Seychelles in Nov. 26 and ordered it to fly to Durban. The group was detained after surrendering and all but five released.

The five on kidnapping charges were given bail. They included veteran mercenary Col. "Mike" Mike Hoare.

Some of the group, including one killed in the fighting, have been identified as military reservists liable to be called up for as much as three months' active service a year.

Monsoon deaths reach 37 in Thailand

BANGKOK, Dec. 7 (A.P.) — The death toll from a severe storm and flash floods in southern Thailand reached 37 today as public welfare officials were still helping flood-stricken people in several remote areas, an interior ministry spokesman said.

Flood waters began subsiding in some areas as skies cleared, but many provincial railway lines and roads were still impassable, he said.

There was still no word on six crewmen lost from the capsized 2,000-ton freighter "Thida Thara," en route to Singapore from Bangkok, when the torrential monsoon struck the gulf of Thailand.

There were also fears about the fate of possibility hundreds of Vietnamese boat people crossing the Gulf of Thailand from southern Vietnam.

Hardliner Paisley threatens to escalate sectarian violence

By Hugh Carnegie

BELFAST, Dec. 7 (R) — A hulking man with a fiery tongue, the Rev. Ian Paisley sees himself as the Protestant bulwark against Catholicism and reunification of Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

The silver-haired preacher-turned-politician is the man of the hour in the troubled British province, boldly attempting to assert his leadership and rally the Protestant population of one million behind his militant brand of puritan politics.

He put his prestige on the line when he called for massive public demonstrations and strikes last month to back up his threat to make the province ungovernable and teach the British government a lesson.

The prime object is to try to force the government to give up its flirtations with the Irish government towards some form of political solution that he fears will see the Protestant loyalists abandoned to eventual reunification with the Irish Republic.

A secondary motive is to express outrage at a spate of murders by the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) and force the government "to take the handcuffs off the security forces."

Mr. Paisley feels the 11,000 British troops stationed in the province to help preserve the peace have failed to hold the IRA in check. He has threatened to put his own army of 50,000 men on the streets to protect the Protestants from IRA gunmen.

His customary abrasiveness turned to outright anger when his close friend and fellow member of the British Parliament, the Rev. Robert Bradford, was shot dead by IRA killers on Nov. 16.

Mr. Paisley acknowledges that he too is a likely IRA target and says he is not afraid of death. Nevertheless he takes precautions.

He travels in an armoured-plated car and rarely moves without armed bodyguards. Earlier this year, snipers fired at his car as he passed through a Catholic area of Belfast, but no-one was hit.

Last week he claimed that British intelligence had revised a plot to assassinate him because "if they could get rid of Ian Paisley they would have a free-wheeling downhill to a united Ireland."

British authorities denied any plot to kill Mr. Paisley. But they admitted being worried that he was stirring up Protestant extremism and polarising the sectarian conflict, which has already claimed more than 2,000 lives since violence flared in 1969.

While he is a hero to many anxious Protestants, on the other side of the sectarian divide he is regarded as a dangerous bigot by most of the 600,000 Catholics in Northern Ireland.

They see him as more than just a roadblock to their dream of reunification with the predominantly-Catholic Republic. They fear he could incite a Protestant backlash and vengeance killings of Catholics in reprisal for IRA murders.

Opponents of Mr. Paisley charge that the 55-year-old clergyman, who started his own free Presbyterian church in 1951, was exploiting the present crisis to assert himself as undisputed leader of the Protestants.

Mr. Paisley founded his own party called the Democratic Unionist Party to challenge the hold of the larger and more moderate official Unionist Party headed by James Moynihan.

Lately he has been vilified by IRA Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and was suspended from parliament when he shouted from the gallery that she was "liar and a traitor."

Mr. Paisley wants an end to direct rule from London — established in 1972 — and power restored to a provincial government where Protestants would have a majority.

In 1974 he broke up a power-sharing experiment with Catholics when he organised a crippling general strike.

## Ugandan guerrillas -- Idi Amin's legacy lives on

By T.R. Lansner

CAMP MWANGA, Uganda — Guerrillas fighting to topple Ugandan President Milton Obote seem to enjoy broad popular support and operate within (16 kilometres) of downtown Kampala, staging hit-and-run raids, ambushes and sabotage attacks.

During an 11-day trek which covered about (160 kilometres) in night marches, guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) took an American journalist to five guerrilla camps such as this one on the fringes of the capital. The guerrillas insisted that neither their identities nor the locations of their camps be disclosed.

On a moonless night last week, several guerrillas roasted meat over a campfire under a low canopy of banana fronds at Camp Nweng, named for a 19th-century king of the Baganda tribe who resisted British colonisation of Uganda.

The flickering light played on the men, some dressed in combat fatigues or police uniforms seized in raids, others in civilian clothes.

All kept their weapons closed by. "Don't worry," a guerrilla commander reassured the visitor when a car was heard to pass nearby. "You will hear cars in the night, but only our friends can come into this area."

Within (16 kilometres) of the camp were four military barracks, housing several thousand government soldiers of Mr. Obote's Uganda National Liberation Army.

But the sense of security projected by the 1,000 or so NRA insurgents seemed due to support from local villagers. People encountered on the marches between the guerrilla camps accused Mr. Obote's soldiers of murder, rape, looting and vandalism in their anti-guerrilla operations.

"The army came here," one farmer said in an interview. "They shot my brother. They took my daughter to their camp for two days. They looted all my properties. I have nothing left to lose."

Foreign reporters based in Kampala have been told similar stories by Ugandans when they visited areas where the army has mounted anti-guerrilla sweeps.

The Obote government has repeatedly denied misconduct by the army. However, reports of army brutality appear to have increased popular support for the guerrillas.

Fighting began just two months after the Uganda People's Congress Party won a hotly contested victory in December's elections and brought Mr. Obote to power for the second time. Idi Amin overthrew Mr. Obote in Jan. 1971 and forced him into exile in Tanzania.

The NRA guerrillas said they are organising villagers into "resistance committees" to help them gather food, supplies and information about army movements. Nearly 200 members of a

dozen resistance committees were encountered at the five guerrilla camps and were emphatic in their support for the insurgents.

The National Resistance Army is the military wing of the National Resistance Movement, whose chairman is former president Yusufu Lule, currently living in exile abroad.

Mr. Lule served as Uganda's leader in 1979 following the ouster of Amin in April of that year by Ugandan rebels and troops from neighbouring Tanzania. He was appointed and then forced to resign by a military council.

The vice chairman and military leader is Yoweri Museveni, a seasoned guerrilla fighter who led exiles against Amin and who briefly served as defense minister after Amin's downfall.

The NRA guerrillas appear to be largely from the Baganda tribe, the majority tribe in the Kampala area. Mr. Obote is from the Langi tribe from northern Uganda, and there is a long history of animosity between those tribes.

At least two other guerrilla groups are fighting Mr. Obote.

The National Resistance Movement is considered the biggest and best organised.

Opposition politicians claim the December election was rigged. This is a belief shared by many of the villagers around Kampala, where the vote was heavily in favour of the democratic party of Paul Semogerere, a Baganda.

For the insurgents, food appeared plentiful and morale and discipline seemed good. News of any approach by government troops was quickly relayed by the local people, and guerrillas said the army has not discovered any of their camps.

What the villagers cannot provide is weapons. Only about two-thirds of the guerrillas' 1,000-man force was armed — with automatic rifles, machine guns, grenades and rocket launchers captured from the government troops.

There was no evidence of foreign assistance to the rebels, though their leaders said they would welcome aid from any quarter. "If we had rifles, the people would come today," remarked a guerrilla officer. "You would see them lining up. Now, we are turning

recruits away."

During the past three months, the guerrillas say they have destroyed several police stations, overrun two army camps and mounted numerous ambushes. The guerrillas claim at least 200 government soldiers were killed or wounded in the actions.

Western reporters have visited the scenes of some of these clashes, and eyewitness accounts tend to support the guerrilla claims.

The government has not reported any losses of this scale, but occasionally reports "bandits," "terrorists" or "thugs."

Without a source of arms, the guerrillas seem to pose no immediate threat to the Obote government. The guerrillas say they are in no hurry.

"People always think of a coup," a guerrilla political leader said. "They want to chop the head off this regime. We are moving more slowly. We will strangle it. But in the end, it will be just as dead."

Last week he claimed that British intelligence had revised a plot to assassinate him because "if they

إيدي امين